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names mentioned in the text and not found on the maps, sometimes spelled differently or attached to a Chinese word like Ho or Ling on one or the other but not on both. All maps so far published are apparently based on the Russian "two verst map" which was used by the Japanese as well as by the Russians during the war. There are portions which are entirely unreliable but on the whole it is a fairly good map. The magnificent Japanese maps now in existence are probably not yet available. A very instructive adjunct to the maps in the book is the printed statement in colors showing the troops engaged and their numbers and arms, on each part of the field. This feature alone would justify the retention of the book in a military library as it could only be duplicated by an immense amount of work. Nevertheless it is curious to see how different the estimates of numbers become when made independently. Thus the writer of this review, following sources of information not widely different from those of Colonel Ross, would credit the Russians with a superiority of about 15,000 combatants in the battle of Liao Yang. The Colonel gives them a superiority of 40,000 rifles and 110 guns.

There is a curious statement about a "tram line" built by Kuroki to carry his supplies, extended to Liao Yang after the battle of Mukden and since converted into a permanent railroad line. There was a very good "narrow gauge" railroad built by Kuroki for this purpose passing by Lienshankuan and Pensihu to Mukden, which is now, we hear, a great strategic line. We do not remember any other in that district.

EBEN SWIFT.

BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Guide to the Study and Reading of American History. By EDWARD CHANNING, ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, and FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER. Revised and augmented edition. (Boston and London: Ginn and Company. 1912. Pp. xvi, 650.)

THIS book is a new edition of the *Guide to the Study of American History* (1897) by Professors Channing and Hart. With Professor Turner's aid it has now been revised and enlarged to the extent of 179 pages. Part I., on the status of American history and historical methods, and part III., on teaching and reading history, have few important changes. Part II., on classified bibliography, and parts IV. and V., containing topics for study are on the same general plan as in the former edition. Ten new main topics have been added in the period before 1865, five of these being on the development of the West. In part VI., entirely new, there are thirty-four main topics (1865-1910) with numerous references, especially on economic development. The authors state their point of view in section 8, declaring that "the true American history must take into account all the great factors of the life of a community" and that the *Guide* "undertakes to analyze the whole chronological course of American history, keeping in mind all these various

points of view". Judgment on the merits of the book will centre on the question as to how well the authors have selected out of the mass of available material "that likely to be most immediately useful to the searcher into political, social, constitutional, and economic history". Other matters for comment are, first, the amount of over-emphasis or lack of emphasis on particular chronological periods, particular geographic sections, special phases of the life of the people, and secondly and more particularly, the scholarship of the book—accuracy of bibliographical data, mastery of the sources, omissions, errors, etc.

The *Guide* is defective in adequate topics and references for the study of the social, economic, and intellectual development of the colonies, as well as for the period 1783–1820. Conventionality marks this portion of the work. Surely after sixteen years of progress in historical thought, and in the study and writing of American history, one ought to find more new and suggestive topics, new points of view, and a different emphasis than before. Professors Channing and Hart, largely responsible for this portion of the work, have not the same viewpoint as that of Professor Turner, an illustration of the difficulties of divided authorship. For the new interpretation of American history we need for the period before 1820 more topics and references similar to those given by Professor Turner in his portion, the West and the period since 1865. From 1607 to 1760 the *Guide* gives seven main topics for the southern colonies, five for the middle, and *twenty* for New England. This is entirely out of proportion considering the importance of the economic and social development of the South, especially with reference to the rise of the plantation system, the institution of slavery, the development of commerce, and the great immigration movement of the eighteenth century. The three sections on the colonies in 1760, the people of the United States, 1607–1911, and colonial social institutions and slavery, are far too brief and general for the topics mentioned. Moreover, for an adequate study of our institutional history this book should have given more aid to the student of the background of American history, particularly those English institutions which most influenced our history.

Part II., classified bibliography, is defective with respect to titles of certain English bibliographical aids which would greatly help a student in tracing the phases of our history indicated in the preceding paragraph, such as Robert Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, Gross's well-known work, and Cannon's *Reading References in English History* (1910).

A most important omission is that of the "Bibliographies published by Historical Societies of the United States" in the *Proceedings and Papers* of the Bibliographical Society of America (vol. I., part II., 1906–1907, pp. 146–157). This lists 159 bibliographies, many of which are not mentioned in the *Guide* though of great importance. An unpardonable omission is "Materials for a Bibliography of the Public Archives of the Thirteen Original States", by Miss A. R. Hasse (*Report of the Am. Hist. Assoc.*, 1906, II. 239–572). This is the most important source

for a knowledge of the printed public archives of the colonies, such as codes of law, collections of records with analysis of contents, and other official documents, with much useful bibliographical information.

More space should have been given to manuscript sources, for section 49 on this topic is much too brief. Certainly mention should have been made of the important work of the Library of Congress with respect to the transcripts from manuscripts in English archives bearing on American history to 1783, numbering 88,000 foolscap folios in 1910, as also of the B. F. Stevens's "Catalogue Index" in the Library of Congress, which lists and gives abstracts more or less complete of some 160,000 documents in European archives bearing on American history, 1763-1784 (for description see *Report of Librarian of Congress*, 1906, pp. 27 *et seq.*). Section 42 on Collections of Public Records and Statutes is especially unsatisfactory and incomplete. For example, it would have been extremely valuable for students if mention had been made of all available reprints of the laws of the colonies. This has been done in some cases but omitted for example in the case of the Connecticut Code of 1650; laws of Georgia, 1755-1772, in volumes XVIII.-XIX. of the *Colonial Records of Georgia* (1910-1911); laws of Maryland, in the *Maryland Archives*; laws of the Northwest Territory, 1788-1802, in Chase, *Statutes of Ohio*; and in other cases.

Section 41, on Newspapers, has several errors. The papers are not arranged "in order of their first appearance", and some of the titles and dates are inaccurate. No mention is made of the facsimile reprint of the *Pennsylvania Mercury* of 1719-1722, in four volumes, nor is the title of this paper mentioned. Section 26, on Indexes to Public Documents, would have been more valuable if the various indexes to departmental reports had been mentioned.

Some miscellaneous errors noted are as follows: Hugh Jones, *Present State of Virginia*, is not reprinted in *Library of American Literature*, II. 279, as stated (p. 261) but only a short extract from the same. The codes of Massachusetts mentioned on page 279 do not "give a complete view of the legislation under the old charter", as the code of 1648 is not mentioned. The "colonial records" of South Carolina are not published by the state (p. 128). The thirty-six volumes of transcripts from the Public Record Office preserved at Columbia, South Carolina, would be a great addition to the public records of the colonies if printed. There was no edition of Rhode Island laws printed in 1764 (p. 145), but there were editions printed in 1719, 1730, and 1752, not mentioned by the authors, and the manuscript codes and digests of 1647 and 1705 have been printed, the latter a facsimile print. The code of 1719 has also been reprinted in facsimile, and the supplementary laws of 1730.

Much might be said of the excellencies of the book but these are well known through the wide use of the first edition. It is of course not only the best, but an indispensable manual for the student of American history, and contains an enormous amount of material skillfully arranged.

It does not, however, rise to the highest standards of scholarship, though one would expect authors of such high reputation to put out a more perfect book, especially in a revised edition.

MARCUS W. JERNEGAN.

Guide to the Materials for American History, to 1783, in the Public Record Office of Great Britain. Volume I. *The State Papers.* By CHARLES M. ANDREWS, Farnam Professor of American History, Yale University. (Washington: The Carnegie Institution of Washington. Pp. xi, 346.)

IN confirmation of the views more than once expressed by the late Professor Maitland, Professor Andrews is proving again that there is no method so thorough and effective for gaining a knowledge of the organization and workings of a government as the study of its archives. Their classification, the appearance of new groups among them, the process of regrouping and expansion which they have undergone, reflect the evolution of the system of which they constitute the official record.

In the installment of his *Guide* which has just been published Professor Andrews is concerned wholly with the State Papers. It is the first of two volumes which will be devoted to the description of the materials for early American history which are in the British Public Record Office. During the period of its preparation the colonial papers have been entirely reclassified, but all students of the period are to be congratulated on the fact that the delay which this involved has ended and all other difficulties involved in the task have been overcome. Now at last students of American history will have in their hands a comprehensive survey of this vast body of material with which they are very directly concerned.

The material which is described in the volume falls into three classes—the Foreign and Foreign Office Papers, the Home and Home Office Papers, the Colonial Office Papers. By way of general introduction, the development of the office of secretary of state is traced and the history of the State Paper Office is outlined. The fact is thus thrown into relief that this body of archives, of world-wide scope and extent, has resulted from the activity of the office of secretary of state. In no way could the wonderful expansion of that office since the time of Elizabeth be more impressively shown. Though extremely voluminous and of the greatest importance for European history, the Foreign and Domestic Papers are of minor significance for the purposes of this inquiry. They are important for the period of the Revolution and particularly for the war and diplomacy of that time, but for the history of the colonies the matter which they contain is fragmentary and supplementary rather than of prime importance.

The bulk of the volume therefore—from page 78 to the close—is devoted to the Colonial Papers. As an introduction to this Professor Andrews has prepared a comprehensive account of the Board of Trade,